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THE MYSORE SEASON AND CROP REPORT.

1907-08.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
General Note	i—iii
PART I.	
Agricultural Statistics	1—105
PART II.	
Estimated out-turn of certain selected crops	1—45
PART III.	
Retail prices of some principal articles of food	1—16
PART IV.	
Monthly and annual rainfall tables	1—8

GENERAL NOTE.

The following is a brief summary of the more important variations in the figures :—

PART I—Agricultural Statistics.

1. There is an increase of 3,189 acres in the total area (column 2—Table A-1 area according to professional survey), due chiefly to the revision settlement operations in the Channagiri and Molakalmuru Taluks and to minor corrections made in the Akarband by the Survey Department.

2. The total area of the State is nearly 19 million acres of which no returns have been rendered for about $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions comprising alienated villages and Jahgirs. Out of the balance of about $17\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, nearly 2 millions are under Forest proper, *i. e.*, State Forest and Plantations, not including District Forests, against 1,933,611 acres in 1906-07. This increase is due to reservation of fresh areas under State Forests. It should be explained that though in the Explanatory Memorandum issued with Government Order No. 3473-8—R. 1100, dated 6th October 1897, under para 5 "Forest" means any land classed or administered as Forest and includes also District Forests, yet as the latter are not separately mapped, Amrut Mahal, Gomal and Kharab lands which under the Forest Regulation and Rules are treated as District Forests, are shown in the next column. The rights and privileges of raiyats in the latter relate mostly to grazing and dry fuel, while almost all other produce is collected by the Forest Department. Thus the area which should come under Forests in column 2, if properly classified, would be far in excess of the above total. The total extent of free grazing and hulbanni lands being about 4,855,000 acres and State Amrut Mahal Kavals about 427,000 acres as per area return furnished by districts, the aggregate total of lands really administered by the Forest Department would be about $7\frac{1}{4}$ million acres.

The area actually available for cultivation is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ million acres or about half the total area for which returns are furnished. The total occupied area amounts to about $7\frac{1}{3}$ million acres, of which 6 millions were cultivated during the year, an extent of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ million acres forming assessed waste.

PART IV—Rainfall.

3. The rainfall during the year does not compare favourably with that in the previous year in the maidan districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug but was better in the two malnad districts of Shimoga and Kadur, the average for the State being 39·01 inches as against 44·42 inches for the previous year and 36·79 inches, the average for 38 years from 1870 to 1908.

PART I.

4. The total net area cropped (Table A-2) during the year 1907-08 was 6,011,671 acres, exhibiting a decrease of about 18,800 acres as compared with that of the previous year.

The total area irrigated (col. 13), *viz.*, 927,438 acres, was also less than that of the previous year by 9,193 acres.

5. *Areas under different crops.*

Dealing only with the principal crops, there was an increase in the area under the following heads as shown against each of them :—

Ragi	94,154	acres.
Oil-seeds	11,350	,,
Condiments and spices	15,136	,,
Fibres	6,130	,,
Sugar-cane	4,184	,,

While there was decrease under the following heads :—

Rice	12,926	acres.
Gram	49,145	,,
Other food grains including pulses	66,060	,,
Orchards and garden produce	25,512	,,
Miscellaneous food crops	20,487	,,

TABLE C.

6. The incidence of Land Revenue (excluding cesses) per head of the population for the whole State, including wholly or partially revenue-free areas, was Rs. 1-13-2 during the year as against Rs. 1-12-9 in the previous year, while the incidence in the fully assessed area works out at Rs. 1-14-5 per head as against Rs. 1-13-10 in the previous year.

TABLE D.

7. The number of raiyatwari holdings decreased from 1,041,378 in 1906-07 to 1,030,594 in the year under review, and their gross area was 6,909,066 acres as against 6,845,525 acres in the previous year. The average area per holding was 6·70 acres with an average assessment of 8·93 rupees as against 6·57 acres and 8·75 rupees, respectively, in the previous year.

The number of estates under "wholly or partially revenue-free tenure" was 95,337 with an aggregate area of 1,788,329 acres as against 96,536 with 1,786,259 acres in the previous year.

TABLE E.

8. There were during the year, 1,318 transfers of land involving 7,250 acres, by order of Courts as against 1,363 involving 9,793 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contract or gift, numbered 15,954 comprising 85,080 acres as against 14,163 with 75,399 acres in 1906-07.

TABLE G.

9. While all other returns are for the official year the return relating to coffee alone is for the calendar year. The year 1907 was a good one for coffee as the yield during the year, *viz.*, 13,581,220 lbs. (about 136 lbs. per acre) was more than double that (*viz.*, 5,964,544 lbs.) of the previous year, while the area under crop was less than that of the previous year by 1,313 acres.

TABLE H.

10. The area under cinchona is purely nominal, the extent cultivated during the year being the same as in the last year, *viz.*, 112 acres.

PART II—Estimated out-turn of certain selected crops.

11. There was a decrease of 94,000 khandies in the out-turn of paddy during the year which was due to decrease in the area under crop. For the State as a whole, the average out-turn was about the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9·8 against 10 annas.

The area under paddy was greater than in the previous year in all the districts except Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug, where there was a decrease of about 6,000, 6,500 and 8,600 acres, respectively. But the out-turn was larger only in the districts of Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga. The crop must have fared very badly in the Bangalore District where the yield was so low as 118,298 khandies as against 252,386 khandies in the previous year.

12. Although the total area under ragi during the year rose by about 94,000 acres, there was a fall of about 708,000 khandies in the out-turn. The area under crop increased in all the districts except Kolar and Kadur, but the out-turn was poorer in all the districts except Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga. The crop in the Tumkur District fared very badly, the out-turn being about 50 per cent of the previous year in spite of an increase of about 41,000 acres in the area under crop. The out-turn for the whole State averaged at 7·4 annas against 9·1 in the previous year.

9. *Table D.*—The form prescribed by the Government of India is intended to show the principal varieties of tenure held direct from Government. For Mysore (where the prevailing tenure is raiyatwari and the accounts are kept villagewar), the first four classes and classes VII and VIII will be left blank, all raiyatwari holdings will be included in class V, the heading thereof being altered from "Peasant proprietors paying separately" to "small holdings held separate and direct from Government (raiyatwari tenure)" and all inams (Jahgirs, whole Inam and Kayamgutta villages and minor inams in Sirkar villages) will be entered in class VI. Lease-holders of gold mines will be shown under class IX "others."

(*a*) (1), Number of estates.—This represents practically the number of separate pattas issued or khates recorded in the Land Revenue Register. Two or more estates belonging to the same proprietor, if they are separately recorded in the Revenue Ledgers and form the subjects of separate pattas, will be separately reckoned for this return.

(*b*) (2), Number of villages.—This shows the total number of villages (primary of course) populated and unpopulated, *i. e.*, the areas constituted as villages by the Survey and Settlement Department.

(*c*) (3), Number of holders.—One proprietor may be reckoned twice or oftener as the owner of two or more estates separately recorded according to the number of pattas held by him.

(*d*) Item 5½, Gross assessment.—Between items 5 and 6 of the Government of India form, an item numbered 5½ should be opened to show "gross assessment." This in the case of raiyatwari lands will be the survey assessment and water-tax, and in the case of alienated lands it will be combined quit-rent and water-rate (if any) payable to Government: in both cases without deducting remissions and other deductions, if any.

10. *Table E.*—This table is intended to show the number of voluntary and compulsory transfers of ownerships of lands and the area so transferred. By "voluntary transfers" are meant transfers made by actual contract or gift. Transfers by inheritance are not to be taken into account, nor non-permanent transfers such as leases, mortgages, etc. Only permanent transfers (for instance by sale or gift) should be included when the parties concerned apply for and obtain transfer of "Revenue Registry." These voluntary transfers will be entered in columns 4 and 5 and columns 8 and 9 (private contract or gift). On the other hand under heading "By order of Court," columns 2 and 3 and columns 6 and 7 are included—

(1) Changes of registry under decrees of Civil and Revenue Courts whether the decrees were passed on disputes regarding title or by reason of debts incurred by the judgment-debtors, and

(2) All cases in which lands are sold for arrears of revenue due to Government and purchased by private parties.

(*b*) Cases in which lands sold for arrears of revenue due to Government are bought by Government will be excluded from this table.

The particulars contained in columns 2 to 21 should be entered for each district opposite to details under column 1 "Class of tenure," *viz.*, (*a*) Revenue-paying and (*b*) wholly or partially revenue free.

The information contained in Table E will be entirely based upon that *furnished for each village* in Village Account Form No. 6 (Statement of Increase and Decrease) and its enclosure.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA.

TABLE A—2. Classification of area

District	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Culturable waste other than fallow	Current fallows	Net area cropped during the year	Total	Irrigated during	
							Government canals	Private canals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bangalore.								
1906-07 ...	242,574	582,825	86,517	112,866	655,338	1,680,120	4	...
1907-08 ...	244,010	585,611	77,890	129,568	643,185	1,680,264	4	...
Kolar.								
1906-07 ...	148,568	875,955	175,790	99,113	514,382	1,813,808	892	1,913
1907-08 ...	148,507	871,748	172,685	111,566	509,477	1,813,983	889	1,913
Tumkur.								
1906-07 ...	137,163	870,825	300,527	258,165	883,383	2,450,063	2,422	65
1907-08 ...	137,163	882,242	277,274	284,280	869,104	2,450,063	2,730	301
Mysore.								
1906-07 ...	414,778	1,119,261	85,168	114,171	1,355,425	3,088,803	77,671	1,410
1907-08 ...	417,888	1,114,944	84,300	109,615	1,362,102	3,088,849	77,208	300
Hassan.								
1906-07 ...	146,129	564,418	119,792	176,981	586,581	1,593,901	12,126	...
1907-08 ...	148,919	560,243	117,783	149,199	618,387	1,594,531	12,468	...
Shimoga.								
1906-07 ...	336,614	1,275,657	159,038	172,859	547,100	2,491,268	1,778	...
1907-08 ...	368,116	1,205,930	195,238	169,616	552,930	2,491,830	3,667	...
Kadur.								
1906-07 ...	301,825	807,984	107,279	76,022	427,679	1,720,789	8,763	...
1907-08 ...	327,586	780,855	105,875	83,737	422,736	1,720,789	8,991	...
Chitaldrug.								
1906-07 ...	205,960	819,248	301,605	230,506	1,060,598	2,617,917	3,432	...
1907-08 ...	205,960	822,763	274,410	283,687	1,033,750	2,620,570	3,582	...
Provincial Total.								
1906-07 ...	1,933,611	6,916,173	1,335,716	1,240,683	6,030,486	17,456,669	107,088	3,388
1907-08 ...	1,998,149	6,824,336	1,305,455	1,321,268	6,011,671	17,460,879	109,539	2,514

TABLE A—1. Area (in acres) during 1906-07 and 1907-08 DISTRICTVAR.

District		Area according to professional survey	Deduct area for which no returns exist	Net area by professional survey which is also the corresponding area in village papers
1		2	3	4
Bangalore.				
1906-07	... ...	1,970,606	290,486	1,680,120
1907-08	... ...	1,970,034	289,770	1,680,264
Kolar.				
1906-07	... ...	2,034,560	220,752	1,813,808
1907-08	... ...	2,034,560	220,577	1,813,983
Tumkur.				
1906-07	... ...	2,599,596	149,533	2,450,063
1907-08	... ...	2,599,596	149,533	2,450,063
Mysore.				
1906-07	... ...	3,518,807	430,004	3,088,803
1907-08	... ...	3,518,724	429,875	3,088,849
Hassan.				
1906-07	... ...	1,694,319	100,418	1,593,901
1907-08	... ...	1,694,948	100,417	1,594,531
Shimoga.				
1906-07	... ...	2,576,468	85,200	2,491,268
1907-08	... ...	2,577,030	85,200	2,491,830
Kadur.				
1906-07	... ...	1,784,761	63,972	1,720,789
1907-08	... ...	1,784,761	63,972	1,720,789
Chitaldrug.				
1906-07	... ...	* 2,659,468	41,551	2,617,917
1907-08	... ...	2,662,121	41,551	2,620,570
Provincial Total.				
1906-07	... ...	18,838,585	1,381,916	17,456,669
1907-08	... ...	18,841,774	1,380,895	17,460,879

* Revised figure.

Column 15.—*Others (oil-seeds)*.—Castor oil-seeds, inferior sesamum (hutchellu), ground-nut or nelakadalekayi, honge, ippe, etc.

Column 17.—*Condiments and spices.*—Pepper, cardamon, chillies, cummin seeds, coriander seeds, ginger, mustards, turmeric, onions, garlic, mentya, etc.

Column 22. *Others (Fibres)*.—Pundi, sanabu, etc.

Column 27.—*Others (Dyes)*.—Rangumale, etc.

Column 29.—*Coffee* should be both malnad and maidan. The area covered by both mature and immature plants should be entered.

Column 36.—*Fodder crops.*—Kaki jola, etc.

Column 37.—*Orchards and garden produce.*—Mango, apples, figs, plantains, oranges, pomegranates, etc. The area of cocoanut, areca and betel-leaf gardens should also be included.

Column 38.—*Miscellaneous food crops.*—Vegetable gardens, potatoes, etc.

Column 39.—*Miscellaneous non-food crops.*—Mulberry, etc.

6. *Table A-4.*—This table deals with agricultural stock and should include live-stock in Municipalities. Oxen and buffaloes not old enough for work or to produce young should be treated as "Young stock" in this return.

Until 1898-99, statistics of live-stock were collected every year by the shanbhog and patel of each village by inquiry and inspection, as a part of the year's jamabandi routine. Government directed, in their Order No. 7601—615, dated 24th April 1899, a quinquennial census to be taken and the repetition of the figures of such census as statistics for the ensuing four years. Consequently the figures contained in the statement for the two years 1906-07 and 1907-08 are those obtained at the Census of September 1904.

7. *Table B.*—This is a statement showing the average for the year of the prices current of certain articles. It is printed in this collection, as Part III.

8. *Table C.*—This table indicates the relation between area, population and land revenue or in other words the mean burden of the State assessment on the land assessed to it and on the community at large. The tenure to which this table (for the Mysore State) relates is entirely raiyatwari.

(*a*) Column 3 (*a*) represents the area of alienated villages, plus the area of unoccupied assessed waste land in Sirkar villages (4 of Table A-2). The area of minor inams is not, however, included in this column, as a proportionate deduction cannot be made in the corresponding population.

(*b*) Column 3 (*b*) represents the area withdrawn from cultivation and should therefore exhibit the total of the areas shown in columns 2 and 3 of Table A-2.

(*c*) Column 4 (*a*) exhibits the area of occupied lands (Sirkar and minor Inam) in Government villages and should therefore equal the sum total of the figures in column 5 and column 6 of Table A-2 (current fallows and net area cropped during the year).

(*d*) Column 4 (*b*) exhibits the area actually cultivated. The figure under column 6 of Table A-2 will therefore be repeated here.

(*e*) Column 5 should exhibit the total realizable Land Revenue including Miscellaneous Land Revenue of the whole district for the year after excluding arrears for past years. The figure to be entered here will therefore be that which represents the fixed demand under these heads *plus* Miscellaneous Land Revenue and *minus* remissions under defined rules, and *minus* also irrigation cess merged in the assessment as shown in the list appended to Government Proceedings No. R.-212, dated 30th July 1894.

(*f*) Columns 6 and 11.—The population according to the most recent decennial census will be entered in column 6 subject to such alterations as are necessitated by any change in the constitution of the districts, and the figures in column 11 are subject to such alteration as may be necessitated by alteration in the area of "fully assessed land" by the resumption of alienated villages or other causes.

(*g*) Column 7 is arrived at by column 5 being divided by column 6.

(*h*) Column 8 does not include Miscellaneous Land Revenue and Land Revenue on alienated villages which are included in column 5.

(*i*) Column 9 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*a*).

Column 10 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 4 (*b*).

Column 12 is arrived at by column 8 being divided by column 11.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM ON THE ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL RETURNS A TO E AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPILING THEM.

1. The revenue year commences on 1st July and ends on 30th June. The returns are due in this office on or before the 15th August following.

2. *Table A.*—Table A consists of four sections, *viz.*, A-1, A-2, A-3 and A-4, and contains figures for districts (pages 1-9) as well as for taluks (pages 25-105).

3. *Table A*-1.—Column 2 shows the gross area as ascertained by the Survey and Settlement Department, and is subject to correction according as errors are discovered in re-survey of tracts.

(*a*) Column 3 shows the areas of alienated tracts (such as Jahgir, Jodi, Sarvamanyam and Kayamgutta villages) for which the statistics required for the other sections of the table are not at present forthcoming in whole or in part. When such statistics become available, the area in this column will be reduced and that in column 4 will correspondingly be increased.

(*b*) Column 4 gives the remainder which is dealt with in Tables A-2 and A-3.

4. *Table A*-2.—Column 2, "Forest" means any land classified or administered as forest under the Forest Rules, and includes District Forests and State Forests and Plantations separately mapped. Details of these should be invariably noted at foot of the return.

(*a*) Column 3 includes land absolutely unfit for cultivation, land reserved as pasture (gomal lands and kavals of sorts), public topes and Government plantations, and also all lands covered by buildings, roads, water, etc., or otherwise devoted to uses other than agriculture. When with due sanction any of these areas are made available for cultivation, they should be transferred from this column to column 5 or 6. The extent of "Pot Kharab" forming part of survey numbers should be included under this column, the same being excluded from columns 4, 5 and 6.

(*b*) Column 4 shows the area of assessed unoccupied land.

(*c*) Columns 5 and 6 show the areas of assessed occupied land not cultivated ("Kabuli-kanjar") and cultivated respectively as found in the abstract at foot of the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3). Minor Inams in Government villages are included herein. In Mysore there is no system of fallows properly so called. Column 5 will therefore show land in occupation kept uncultivated from whatever cause.

(*d*) The total of these five columns will, of course, equal the figure shown in column 4 of Table A-1.

(*e*) Columns 8 to 12 show only the actual area of irrigated land, areas (if any) cropped more than once being reckoned but once.

(*f*) Columns 14 to 17 should contain the actual area of irrigated crops, areas cropped more than once being counted as separate areas for each crop.

5. *Table A*-3.—This is based entirely on the Pahani Account (Village Account Form No. 3), and shows the gross cultivated area under each crop irrespective of irrigation and double cropping, the area under the latter being included in the statement but subtracted in column 42. The area dealt with is that shown in column 6 of Table A-2. In cases where two or more crops are grown together, an estimate is made of the area covered by each, and the areas so estimated are separately returned. The estimate is made by the shanbhog on his own judgment. The areas comprised in this return are the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not. The failure of the crop should affect not its area but its out-turn. Where fields owing to the failure of the first sowings have been devoted to other crops, the area sown by the first sowing should be omitted.

The crops to be selected for inclusion in certain heads of this table are as follows:—

Column 9.—*Gram* (pulse) should include horse gram, Bengal gram, green and black grams.

Column 10.—*Other food grains including pulses.*—Same, haraka, navane, avare or ballar, tuvar or togari, tadagani or alasandi, etc.

PART I.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Explanatory Memorandum	i—iii
District Totals—	
Table A-1—Area in acres	1
Table A-2—Classification of area	2—3
Table A-3—Area under crops and specification of crops	4—7
Table A-4—Live-stock, ploughs and carts	8—9
Table C—Incidence of Land Revenue assessment on area and population	10—11
Table D—Varieties of tenure	12—20
Table E—Transfers of land	21
Table G—Coffee cultivation	22—23
Table H—Cinchona cultivation	24
Taluk Totals—	
Table A-1	25—33
Table A-2	34—51
Table A-3	52—87
Table A-4	88—105

13. There was a decrease in the area under horse gram of about 13,800 acres, while there was an increase in out-turn of about 16,000 khandies. In the districts of Mysore and Kadur, there was an increase in out-turn notwithstanding decrease in area, while in the Chitaldrug District there was a decrease in out-turn in spite of an increase in area.

14. The area under cholum during the year was greater than in the previous year by about 5,000 acres, and there was an increase of 18,000 khandies in the out-turn. The Mysore District yielded a better crop, the out-turn being about 80,500 khandies more than in the previous year notwithstanding a slight decrease (1,400 acres) in the area under crop.

15. The total area under sugar-cane was 44,550 acres exhibiting an increase of 4,200 acres over that of the previous year, with an excess of about 107,800 maunds of jaggory in the out-turn.

PART III—Prices of some principal articles of food.

16. The prices of important food-grains, (*viz.*, rice, ragi, cholum and Bengal gram) were generally higher during the year under review as compared with the previous year except during the first two or three months.

Taking the annual average price of rice, 2nd sort, and ragi in 1886 to be 100, the prices that obtained in 1907-08 are represented by 163 and 220 respectively.

Bangalore,
21st May 1909.

A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
Revenue Commissioner.